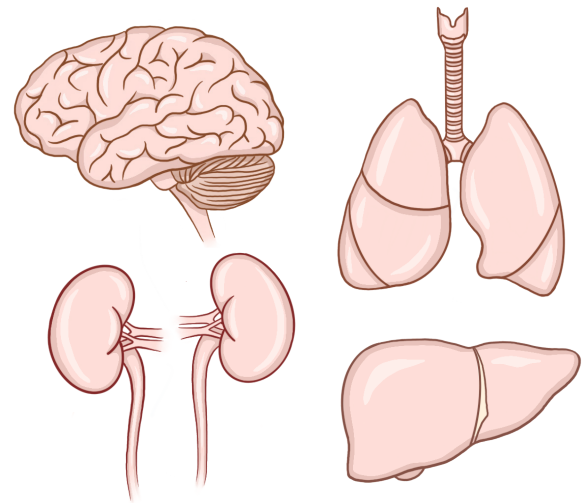
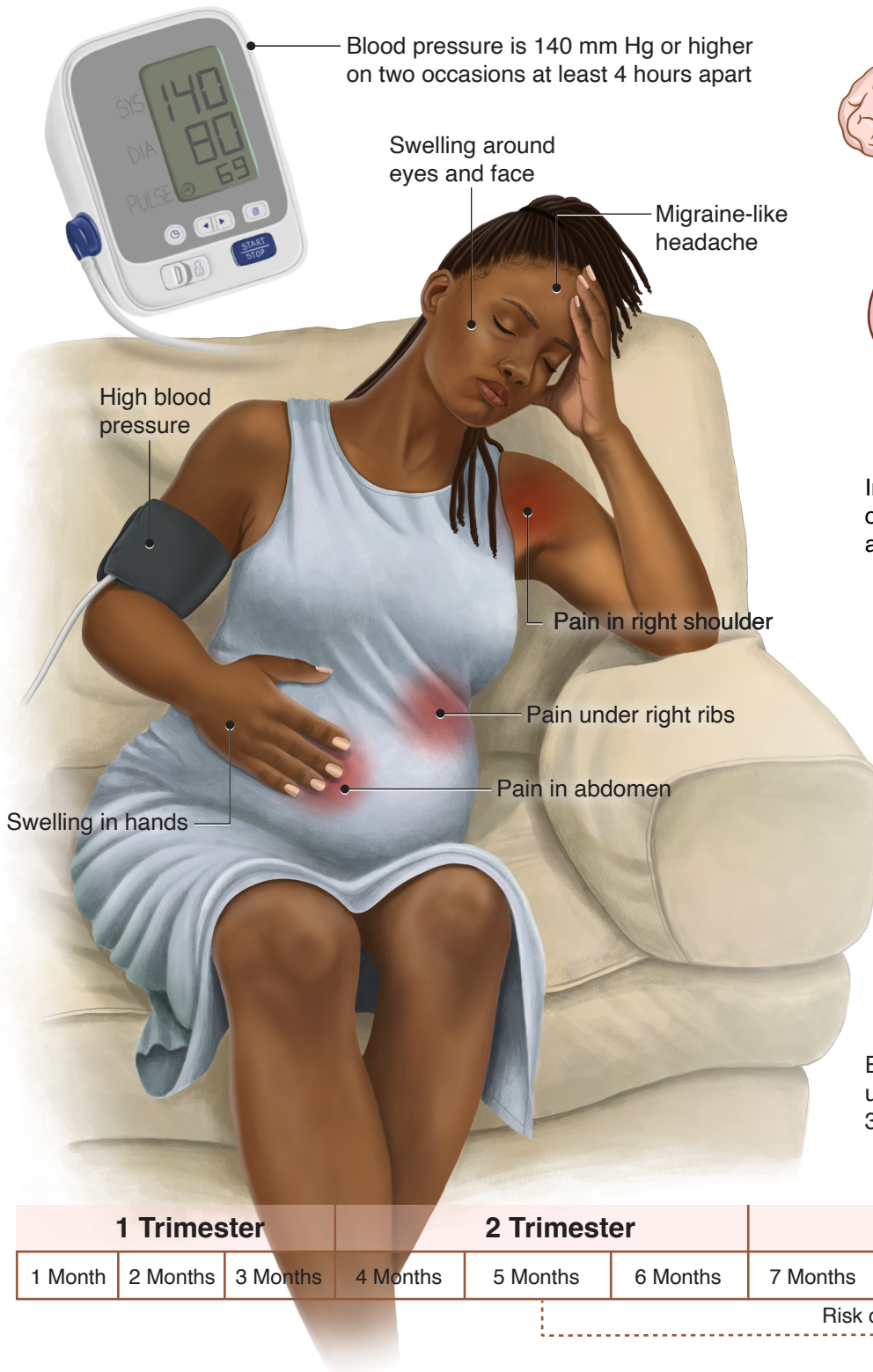


# PREECLAMPSIA

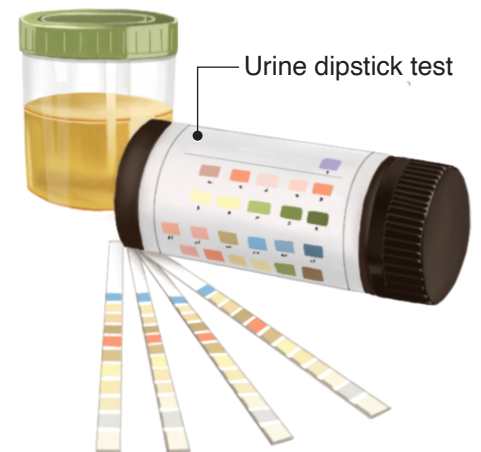
Preeclampsia is persistent high blood pressure that develops during pregnancy or the postpartum period. It is often associated with high levels of protein in the urine or the new development of decreased blood platelets, trouble with the kidneys or liver, fluid in the lungs, or signs of brain trouble such as seizures and/or visual disturbances. It usually develops after the 20th week of pregnancy and can progress rapidly. Common symptoms

include elevated blood pressure, proteinuria (excess protein in urine), swelling (especially in hands and face), headaches, vision changes, abdominal pain, shortness of breath, and decreased urine output. Some women may not exhibit noticeable symptoms. Regular prenatal check-ups, blood pressure monitoring, and urine tests are crucial for early detection. Prompt medical attention is essential, as preeclampsia can lead to complications

such as premature birth and other health issues for both the mother and baby. Postpartum preeclampsia can occur up to 6 weeks after the baby is born, late postpartum preeclampsia can be severe. High risk of preeclampsia include previous pregnancy with preeclampsia, pregnancy with twins, triplets or more, high blood pressure, diabetes, kidney disease or autoimmune diseases.



In severe cases preeclampsia can damage organs such as the **brain, lungs, kidneys and the liver.**



Excessive protein in the urine indicated by a urine dipstick test. Any amount of protein over 300 mg in one day may indicate preeclampsia.

1 Trimester			2 Trimester			3 Trimester			Birth
1 Month	2 Months	3 Months	4 Months	5 Months	6 Months	7 Months	8 Months	9 Months	Postpartum preeclampsia
						Risk of preeclampsia			